7. Scopæus salvini. (Tab. XIV. fig. 4.)

Angustulus, rufo-testaceus; pectore abdominique fusis, elyris basim versus fuscescentibus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite anterius subangustato; prothorace omnino vix visibiliter punctato, subopaco.

Long. 2½ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city, San Gerónimo, Paraiso (Champion); PANAMA, Los Remedios, San Lorenzo (Champion).

Antennæ short, entirely yellow, joints 5–10 each not so long as broad. Head narrow, very slightly narrowed in front, the vertex scarcely emarginate, the sides a little curved near the hind angles, densely, excessively finely punctate. Thorax suboblong, rather bright yellow, scarcely perceptibly punctate. Elytra longer than the thorax, finely punctate, broadly fuscescent at the base. The male has a rather small emargination of the last ventral plate.

Although this species has externally the appearance of being very closely allied to S. concolor, the cedeagus of the two species is very different; it terminates in this species in a long slender point like a wasp’s sting, whereas in S. concolor the termination is truncate, with two short angular processes which are probably articulated and mobile.

8. Scopæus obscurus.

Angustulus, niger; antennis pedibusque testaceis, illis medio vix obscuratis; subtilissime punctulatus, prothorace submitido.

Long. 2½ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador 2500 feet, Zapote (Champion).

Though differing very greatly in colour from S. salvini, this insect, in respect of form, size, and sculpture, is extremely similar thereto. The male characters externally are scarcely perceptible, but the cedeagus bears no resemblance to that of S. salvini; it is more similar to that of S. concolor; it is, however, of more elongate form, with a more dilated apex. Eight examples were found at El Tumbador, and one at Zapote.


Elongatus, angustulus, subparallelus, subtilissime punctatus, subopacus, piceosus; pedibus testaceis, elyris ad suturam vago obscuraque fuscescentibus.

Long. 3 millim.

* Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (Champion).

This insect is excessively similar, except in colour, to S. concolor, but being dark it more resembles S. obscurus. S. piceolus will, I think, be recognized by the dark elytra being obscurely rufescent along the suture, and I have therefore ventured to give it a name. We have received only two female examples, and in one of them the antennæ are fuscos; this may be due to decay, as these organs are yellow in the other example.